

SPRAYING CROPS.*



AT the present time there is no subject of more interest to fruit-growers than the proper way to spray fruit trees to protect the crop from the attacks of injurious insects. A very concise and handy little book has lately been published by Prof. Clarence M. Weed, of Hanover, New Hampshire, upon this subject. It consists of an introduction in which the methods, apparatus and materials necessary for spraying crops to protect them against their insect and fungous enemies are described. This is followed by four chapters, entitled : Part I., spraying the larger fruits, apple, plum, cherry, pear, peaches. Part II., spraying small fruits and nursery stock, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, grape, raspberry, nursery stock, Part III, spraying shade trees, ornamental plants and flowers, shade-trees, roses, flowers. Part IV, spraying vegetables, field crops and domestic animals. Prof. Weed's experience makes him a valuable guide in the subjects of which he treats. He was one of the very first experimenters to discover a combined insecticide and fungicide, which, in the case of the potato rot and potato beetle, has turned out very successfully, so that now both of these scourges may be treated at once with little more expense. The instructions are given in a short plain manner, and the book is well illustrated. Its convenient size and small price make it a welcome addition to the books of value within the reach of every farmer in the country. Bound up with it are advertisements of the makers of the best spraying outfits, which will be found of use to those wishing to buy these useful instruments.

J. F.

THE PEACH ROSETTE.—This formidable disease of the peach is fully described and figured in Prof. E. F. Smith's able and copious report issued by the Department of Agriculture. It seems to occupy the ground in the South that the yellows covers through the North and in the Central States, but it is more speedy in its work of destruction. It is equally fatal to budded trees and seedlings, cultivated, uncultivated and wild. It takes the Wild Goose and other wild plums. It runs its course in about six months, and does not linger. Commonly, it first appears in early spring. The leaves form compact tufts or rosettes, turn yellow in early summer, and afterwards fall. They do not afford enough shade to hide the branches, and the tufts are conspicuous and may be seen at long distance. They drop their fruit early ; it is small, green and more or less shriveled. It has occurred abundantly in Northern Georgia, but not in South and North Carolina. It differs from the yellows in the absence of prematurely-ripening fruit, and in a less tendency to develop slender shoots from the large limbs. It is virulently contagious. Extermination is of course the only remedy.

*SPRAYING CROPS, by Prof. Clarence M. Weed : The Rural Publishing Co., New York, 1892, 75c.